

XXII. *Description of a new species of Eurytrachelus*
(Coleoptera, Dorcidæ). By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read November 7th, 1883.]

PLATE XXI.

Eurytrachelus pilosipes, n. s. (Pl. XXI., fig. 1).

Niger, depressus, subopacus; mandibulis capite duplo longioribus, ad medium dente sat magna acutiuscula armatis, ultra medium denticulis 3 vel 4, et intra apicem dente parvo instructis; tibiis posticis inermibus, ad apicem fulvo-pilosis, tarsis subtus longe fulvo-pilosis. Long. corp. 18 lin., mandib. 8 lin.

Black, tinted with pitchy colour below. Head and thorax densely and finely granulose; the elytra coriaceous; altogether more finely sculptured than *E. concolor*. Head twice as broad as long, with the sides parallel. Epistoma rather broad, about one-quarter of the width of the head immediately in front of the eyes; arcuately emarginate in front; the angles rather acute, but not very prominent. Mandibles as in *E. concolor*, not carinate above, but gently convex; strongly curved, and acuminate at the apex. At the middle there is a moderately large, rather acute, tooth; immediately beyond this (nearer the apex) there are three (or four) small teeth placed close together: this part of the mandible, when viewed from the under side, appears like a dilation of the mandible, and is more opaque than the rest of the surface, the apex of the teeth shining: at a short distance from the apex there is another small tooth. Thorax as in *E. concolor*. Elytra as long as the head and thorax together (including the epistoma); much less narrowed towards the apex than in *E. concolor*, and more obtuse at the apex. Prosternum between the anterior coxæ rather broader than in *E. concolor*, sloping down posteriorly, with no tendency to form a projection. Abdomen with the middle portion of the margins of the segments beset with short yellowish hairs; and at the apex of the terminal segment there is

a small tuft of hair. The long fulvous hair at the apex of the posterior tibiæ forms a sort of brush; that on the posterior tarsi, which gives them such a peculiar appearance, not only covers the under side, but borders the apical margin of the upper side.

Hab. Santa Anna Island, Soloman Islands.

Two examples collected by H. B. Guppy, Esq., and now presented to the British Museum.

This species, having the four posterior tibiæ not furnished with a spine on the outer side, must be placed near *E. concolor*, Blanch., and *E. ternatensis*, Thoms., but it differs from both these in having the tarsi fringed with long fulvous hair. Dr. Gestro has described and figured another species, *E. intermedius* (Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. di Genova, xvi., p. 317), from New Guinea and Kei Island, which has the same peculiarity in the tarsi, but that species is described as blackish castaneous, with a narrow deeply emarginate clypeus, and is represented as having much shorter elytra.

In the British Museum collection there is a single specimen from Duke of York Island, which differs from *E. pilosipes* in the form of the head and mandibles, and may possibly belong to a distinct species. I prefer, however, to consider it at present a variety of *E. intermedius*. (Pl. XXI., fig. 2).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

- FIG. 1. *Eurytrachelus pilosipes*, Waterhouse.
 2. „ „ *intermedius*, Gestro, var. ?
 3. *Ægognathus Waterhousei*, Leuthner.
 [Ægopsis on plate.]